

Marion Mendel, who lives somewhere in Harlem, knew where Feroni could be found.

Mrs. Klopman was about 30 years old, slight in figure and decidedly pretty. Friger was about 34. He lived, according to Klopman, somewhere in Seventeenth street.

The bodies were sent to the Morgue last night after Corporal Goldenkranz had viewed them and detectives from the East Twenty-second street station went to work on the case. They verified what Larkin reported.

The furrow across the top of the trunk was fresh apparently and looked exactly as if it had been made by a bullet ripping across the leather. So far as the detectives could learn, Klopman did not own a revolver, and none of the dead man's dapper and the 44 calibre revolver which contained four empty shells and one loaded one was found in the room.

Both Friger and the woman were fully dressed when they were shot. The baker had not taken off the light overcoat he had worn into the room and the woman wore a house dress. From the appearance of the bodies the police got the idea they had been standing close together when the shots were fired.

The police got hold of four people who live in the house who told them something they believe may be valuable.

Clara Dolric and Freda Heyden said that some time in the afternoon they heard shots and a woman's scream. Right after that, they were sure it was not more than a few minutes, they saw Klopman run out of the house.

August and Sadie Seehrist, husband and wife, who also live in the tenement, told a more interesting story. They were in their room on the third floor, they said, when they saw the Italian, Feroni, go from a door in the hall to a back balcony and from the balcony to the fire escape which runs past Klopman's windows. They saw him peer into Klopman's window and thought it was queer. That was at 4:15 o'clock, they were sure about that.

When the stories of these witnesses were heard the police made another investigation of the two rooms in Klopman's flat. They found that the window of the back room, which the fire escape passed, was locked from the inside. They examined the trunk, which was in the front room where Mrs. Klopman and Friger were shot, and from its appearance and position could not believe that the murderer fired from behind the trunk. It was more likely, they thought, that he fired from across the room and that one of his fire bullets, going wild, scored the trunk top.

The detectives were about evenly divided in their theories of the case. Some of them believe that Klopman was the man with the most provocation, and some accept the baker's story that the Italian must have done it.

LIVED ON SALVATION FUNDS.

Pot and Bell Keep Two Ex-Army Men and Two Girls in Money.

The Oak street police station housed last night two former members of the Salvation Army attached to the Chatham Square barracks. The station also sheltered the pot and tripod of before Christmas usage. The money was charged with the abduction of two sixteen-year-old girls, Lizzie Rodden of 432 Pearl street and Annie Cushing of 434 Pearl street.

The girls disappeared on Dec. 24. On that day the Salvation Army men also failed to show up. The prisoners are Albert J. Neidinger, alias John Weber, of Philadelphia, and Charles B. Hervey, alias Charles Morgenbaur, who gave as his address the furnished room house at 390 Eighth avenue, where both men were arrested yesterday afternoon.

The relatives of the girls sent out an alarm for them yesterday morning, and four hours later three of Capt. Hodgkins' men, standing on the Bowers, saw two girls who answered the description of the missing ones board a Third Avenue car.

They jumped on the car and addressed the girls by name. Both admitted their identity and were taken to the Oak street station. They told the police that they had met Neidinger and Hervey at the Salvation Army barracks. The day before Christmas Neidinger, who had been out with a pot and bell collecting for the army's Christmas dinner, gathered in 311 Eighth avenue, told the landlady that they were railroad men and were spending their midwinter vacation in New York to give their wives a chance to see the town.

When the 311 man Hervey took the pot and bell and went on his rounds, Neidinger asked for a New Year's character for the room. He got enough to keep the quiet going.

Neidinger admitted to the police that he had failed to turn in the 317 collected Christmas Eve. The police sent around to the Chatham Square barracks and the army people agreed to have some one appear against him.

Hervey's New Year's dinner scheme will be taken into account and a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses will also be brought against him. The girls were locked up charged with vagrancy.

TO MOVE OLD LANDMARK.

Site of the Famous Greenwich Academy Purchased by Charles Pratt.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 31.—Another old Greenwich landmark is to be removed to give place to a costly residence. It is the historic Greenwich Academy that has stood on the corner of Putnam avenue and North street since 1827 and within the walls of which the distinguished teachers of the nation received their rudimentary education.

The extensive estate of something like 400 acres, known as Milbank, of which Mrs. A. A. Anderson is the owner, is directly opposite, and by reason of the high altitude of the academy site an unobstructed view of Long Island Sound is presented for three miles in either direction, and there is an inland scene presented of hill and dale unsurpassed in this picturesque old town.

The old building is not to be taken down, however, but will be moved about 200 feet north of the present site and joined to the house belonging to the Academy Association for school purposes. The purchaser of the site is Charles Pratt, son of the late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn, who made millions in oil. The young man married a daughter of Edwin H. Baker, who built a beautiful home on the brow of Putnam Hill a few years ago after he had been successful in getting the town to close the old church road that had been in use since colonial days, and the site on which the house of Mr. Pratt will stand is the identical spot where the British retreated under Gen. Tryon first discovered Gen. Israel Putnam, when he was mounting his horse in the war of the little house, now owned by Putnam Hill Chapter D. A. R., then used as a tavern.

Stranded Steamship Breaks Up.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 31.—The stranded steamship Northeastern broke completely in two on Diamond Shoals today and the full cargo of oil ran out of the hull. The stern and after cabin are now out of the water.

IRVINE GOES TO HUNTINGDON.

UNFROCKED PREACHER VISITS HIS FORMER HOME.

Detectives Follow Him and a Crowd Greets Him at the Station—Chase Through the Streets—He Goes to the Home of a Signer of the Talbot Presentation.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Dec. 31.—With detectives at his heels, the Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine arrived here from Philadelphia at 10 o'clock to night. Friends were waiting for him at the railroad station with a closed carriage, but the platform was crowded and many persons, recognizing Dr. Irvine, thronged about him. He and his friends had to push their way through the crowd to reach the carriage.

Detectives, who had ridden in the same Pullman coach with Dr. Irvine all the way from Philadelphia, tried vainly to keep close to the clergyman, but they were caught in the crowd and whiffled away from him. Before they could again force their way to Irvine's side and two of his friends jumped into the carriage and were driven away.

There was no other vehicle at the station when the detectives could pursue the clergyman, and realizing that they had been tricked they ran after over the ice coated streets. Part of the crowd followed, and there was a lively chase for several blocks. Wild excitement prevailed. The carriage dashed past Mrs. Elliott's residence at Fifth and Washington streets with the crowd shouting and jeering, still in pursuit. Mrs. Elliott, her attention attracted by the uproar, came to a second story window, but quickly withdrew.

Meanwhile the detectives who had followed Dr. Irvine from Philadelphia had been lost in the crowd. They separated and started off in various directions to find the clergyman. Dr. Irvine was finally found at the house of W. F. Hill, one of the signers of St. John's and a signer of the presentation. A ring of the bell brought Mr. Hill—himself to the door. Not a word would he say as to why Dr. Irvine was there, nor would he allow him to be seen.

Dr. Irvine was seen through a window as he was washing his hands. Mrs. Hill was at his elbow, smiling and talking. Suddenly Dr. Irvine raised his head and looked out. He quickly turned and passed into the dining room. There he paced up and down while he dried his hand. Then he drew down the shades.

"Why did Dr. Irvine come to Huntingdon?" everybody is asking to-night. He has refused to be interviewed or to even issue a statement. Mr. Hill will offer no explanation nor will any of Dr. Irvine's friends here.

E. G. Miller, who admits that he secured the signatures of the other vestrymen of St. John's Church which are attached to the presentation against Bishop Talbot, also refuses to discuss the clergyman's coming. When Hill, who is a warm friend of Dr. Irvine, called at Miller's house to-night and asked him to go see the clergyman at his house, Miller refused to do so.

Mr. Miller is evidently much concerned over the new aspect the presentation has assumed, and he denied emphatically to-day that he had signed the document or that he had obtained the signatures of the other vestrymen that their names might be attached to Dr. Irvine's letter. He said that he had visited the residence of A. T. and M. S. Jackson, two of the vestrymen whose names appear at the bottom of the presentation. They are nephews of Miller. Mrs. Dora Jackson, their mother, was the only one at home at the time.

It is understood that Dr. Irvine, aroused by the denial of Langdon and Denithorn that they had signed the presentation against Bishop Talbot, and their joint declaration that they had evidently been victims of trickery, has come here with the hope of settling the trouble and winning both of the still indignant vestrymen over to his side. It was his first intention to write an explanation to them, as he had said in his resignation to Miller last night, but he evidently changed his mind and decided to come here and see them personally.

A friend of Dr. Irvine here said to-night that he hoped to pacify both Langdon and Denithorn and induce them to consent to having their names remain attached to the presentation. Langdon and Denithorn, however, both said to-night, when they were informed that Dr. Irvine was here, that they had no desire to meet him and that their position in the matter was as uncompromising as ever.

Dr. Irvine's friends have tried to drag him into this controversy from the start. Langdon said, "But I am a friend of Bishop Talbot and I do not propose to allow my name to give color to the charges that are made against him in the presentation."

I would not have signed such document as it is under any circumstances and I believe that my signature was obtained by Dr. Irvine's friends through trickery and fraud. I was the victim of a cleverly laid plot to secure my signature that it might be attached to the presentation. It was put there without my knowledge or consent.

Will you receive Dr. Irvine at your house?" he was asked.

If Dr. Irvine visits my house," he replied, "both sides will be in any way he will not receive a cordial welcome."

Mr. Denithorn was equally emphatic in denying the truth of Bishop Talbot's statement that the New York lawyer was evidently "playing to the gallery."

Mr. Miller said:

Both sides were Langdon, Denithorn and the other vestrymen asked to sign the blank paper which accompanied the supposed petition. I won't answer any more questions. I have said too much already.

BISHOP TALBOT GETS HOME.

Seems to Be Cheery, but Has Nothing to Say for Publication.

SOUTH BEDFORD, Pa., Dec. 31.—The arrival home of Bishop Ethelbert Talbot from his trip this evening was not even known to the dozen newspaper men who were in the station, yet he was very heartily greeted by a few acquaintances in the station and on the way to his beautiful home, Fountain Hill. None of his friends mentioned a word about the scandal, and

CITY TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS.
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE H. SHELDON, 2d Vice-President.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

RESOURCES.
New York City bonds (at market) \$1,055,060.00
Other bonds and securities (at market) 1,527,812.74
Bills and mortgages 501,798.28
Bills purchased 428,446.44
Certificates of deposit 117.51
Loans on collateral 12,784,792.18
Cash in vault and banks 2,684,903.82
Interest, etc., receivable 41,838.50

LIABILITIES.
Capital 1,000,000.00
Surplus 400,000.00
Dividends unpaid 120.00
Deposits 15,439,810.00
Checks outstanding 725,000.00
Interest for taxes 14,000.00
Reserve for taxes 27,537.16
\$19,077,807.85

The Bishop was as cheerful as the rest in exchanging "Happy New Year!" Then came the reporters, but it was the same "I have nothing to say, and please don't bother me."

The Bishop's most intimate friends say that he will make no public statement before the Reading convention meets and that no member of his family has made a statement or given an interview.

BOGUS TELEGRAM SENT?

Another Charge of Fraud in Bishop Talbot Presentation Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Irvine denounce the alleged telegram which W. Griffith Miller of Huntingdon says he has received from Dr. Irvine as an absolute falsehood and another evidence of the underhand means being employed to attempt to discredit the unfrocked pastor.

Herbert Noble, connected with the presentation of Bishop Talbot, denied to-day that the Rev. Dr. Irvine had ever sent the message, said to read: "Don't say anything. I have written each a long letter explaining misrepresentations."

The appearance of this bogus message, according to Dr. Irvine's friends, has strengthened his case. It is pointed out that the source of the message and all about it will be made plain shortly and that it will confirm the charge of a conspiracy to defeat the presentation of Bishop Talbot.

The new turn of the case is given by Mr. Noble as one of the reasons why he did not give out this evening his promised statement showing how, according to his version, the signatures of the other vestrymen of St. John's living in Huntingdon have been bulldozed into repudiating their signatures.

Mr. Noble had prepared a statement covering six typewritten pages, dealing with the question of the signing of the petition and the pressure that is said to have been brought to bear to induce some of the signers to repudiate the document. He carried the document back to New York with him this evening, saying that, in view of the new evidence at hand, he wished to make the complete statement still stronger. In lieu of this, Mr. Noble said:

"People may rest assured that there has been no fraud in the case of Bishop Talbot. The gentlemen who are making the presentation against the Bishop desire to do justice, and they will continue to do so absolutely free from any suggestion of wrongdoing."

The telegram appearing in the news, Mr. Miller stated, was never sent to him by Dr. Irvine. You can not make this too strong. If it is the slightest suggestion of fraud being used in the case I represent, I could not get out of it quick enough. I have made a most thorough investigation of the details, and my opinion is expressed when I say that I shall remain in the case. There is no fraud upon our side."

But the other side is making definite charges while your statement is of a general nature."

There will be plenty of definite statements made by our side within possibly sixty hours. Why, I don't see how some of these Huntingdon statements can stand in an independent court of law. Have you heard from Bishop Tuttle to-day?"

Mr. Noble declined to answer this question, but he felt sure that Bishop Talbot had been misquoted in some way in the reported statements that he found the page of the presentation upon which the Huntingdon men signed differed from the others.

"I am rather anxious," continued Mr. Noble, "that the great sensation that has been aroused by this case is permitted to subside a little. I have plenty of evidence at hand that shows how this Huntingdon matter has been handled, and I have plenty of evidence that are hard to get while so much publicity is being given every move."

I am going to New York to-night, but I will be back in the morning, and may spend next week here."

DR. IRVINE EXPLAINS.

Admits That the Huntingdon People Didn't Sign the Presentation.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Before leaving for Huntingdon to-day the Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine, who has been accused of trickery in connection with the Huntingdon signatures to the presentation, prepared the following statement in explanation for the Philadelphia North American.

"It is true, as stated by the Huntingdon vestrymen, that they did not sign the presentation, but they did sign the request. They seem to have gotten these two things confused. A presentation is one thing and a request another. They admit having signed the request to have the presentation signed, and that is all their names are used for. The presentation will not be returned until the board of inquiry decides on it."

The signing of this request, according to the canons of the Church, calls for a board of inquiry. This board decides whether the request shall be sent to the House of Bishops. Everything has been carried out legally and according to the canons of the Church. The names of the signers are added to the request for the presentation."

"I am going to Huntingdon for the purpose of seeing the vestrymen. I expect to be followed by a large number of people, and I am going to explain, if any explanation is necessary, just how the misrepresentation came about."

"I did not attend to the signatures in Huntingdon. I left that to one of the vestrymen. Here is a letter from him in which he says: 'I think it would be better for us to have them sign this petition twice, in case one of the copies should be lost. You can use this if it is not tried to have them sign the blank paper which has caused so much talk.'"

O. H. KEEP HURT IN AUTO CRASH

IN MACHINE THAT RAN INTO ELMER DUNDY'S.

Injured Man Has Contusion of the Brain—Street Car Hit One Auto From the Other—Dundy and A. J. Patterson, Owners of Machines, Put Under Arrest.

Two automobiles bumped on Seventh avenue at Thirty-ninth street, yesterday afternoon, and Ollie H. Keep, a son of the shirtmaker, was seriously injured. He is in the New York Hospital with contusion of the brain. Keep is a 20 years old and lives at the Woodward, Fifty-fifth street and Broadway.

He was riding in one of the automobiles with A. J. Patterson, the owner of an apartment hotel at 58 West Forty-seventh street. Patterson owns the machine and was driving it when the accident occurred. It is a big car of high power, and was going north on the avenue at a good pace.

Trailing behind a southbound Seventeenth avenue car was a smaller machine owned by Thompson & Dundy. In this automobile was Dundy, his driver, Edward Riley, and Howard Fielding, an agent of the United States Express Company. Dundy and Riley sat in the front seat and Fielding behind them. Dundy was running his machine.

He was on the way to the Casino and at Thirty-ninth street turned out from behind the car. Coming north on the car tracks was the Patterson auto. The Dundy machine had poked its nose over the north car tracks when the larger machine rammed into it and struck with such force that Patterson and Keep were pitched out of their seat into the roadway ten feet away. Keep landed on his head and was badly bruised. Patterson was out about the face, but not otherwise bruised.

The occupants of the lighter car retained their seats. They were not hurt at all. An axle of Dundy's car was broken, while the other machine was wrecked. It stopped as of its own accord when it rammed the other one. Patterson said after looking over his machine that it was only fit for the scrap heap.

Keep was hurried to the New York Hospital. Patterson refused medical attention. He and Dundy were arrested because they were running the machines when the accident occurred. They were taken to the Tenderloin station, but were not put in cells. Fielding learned the extent of Keep's injuries and found a Magistrate and went back for both Patterson and Dundy. Neither man blamed the other for the accident.

IMPURITIES FROM PULP MILLS

A New Process That Converts It Into a Useful By-Product.

TICKETBOUNDS, Dec. 31.—If the process for the purification of water discharged from pulp mill digesters proves as successful as is now expected, and it is adopted by the paper mills one cause for the pollution of the waters of the lakes and rivers of the country can be removed.

Some months ago the J. & J. Rogers Co., operating a pulp and paper mill on the Ausable River at Ausable Forks, began an experiment with a new process for reclaiming the waste products from the mill. The process consists of vacuum evaporation and was invented by a man of the name of Robert B. B. B.

In the first test one-eighth of the waste from the mill was handled, and the results were very satisfactory. The nasty black fluid from the digesters was turned into a thick, black molasses-like material, which is valuable for paper sizing. As a result of this process the waste came out as pure water, and with all impurities from the mill removed.

After another test, more successful than the first, it was decided to adopt the process, and the work of erecting a plant to do this is in progress. This plant will have a capacity of at least 100,000 gallons daily.

By the time the recommendations of the Landreth investigators are acted upon by the Legislature, the company hopes to be able to create the plant to do this suggestion that further discharge of waste water from the digesters into the river be stopped, and the necessary work done.

The New York and Pennsylvania Company, owners of a paper mill on the Bouquet River, which empties into Lake Champlain, can now be considered the adoption of the process.

BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR.

The Exact Time Announced to the World by the Naval Observatory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The precise beginning of the new year at the meridian of Washington was announced to the world at midnight by signals sent out by the United States Naval Observatory. By arrangements with the telegraph and cable companies, the standard clock at the observatory was connected with the various time circuits throughout the United States by Canada, Mexico and South America, by cable to Europe and to the Orient, and thence to all parts of the world.

The signals began five minutes before midnight, when the seconds were ticked off by the pendulum. The first signal was a single second, followed by the last five seconds of four minutes and the last ten of the fifth minute. At the end of the last signal the clock struck twelve, and the exact beginning of the year 1905. These signals will be repeated at 1, 2 and 3 o'clock for the benefit of the other time divisions in the United States.

BLAZE IN PARK ROW BUILDING.

Started in a Waste Basket on the Eleventh Floor—Damage \$200.

An office boy in the office of M. C. Clark, publisher and bookseller, on the eleventh floor of the Park Row Building, discovered the waste paper basket in a blaze at 10:20 o'clock. The fire was caused by a match thrown into the basket. The fire was confined to one room.

The Consolidated Music Enterprises.

The Aeolian, Weber Piano and Pianola Company announces that the concerns comprising the National Temperance Society, the Aeolian Piano, the Orchestral of London, the Choral of Berlin, the Wheelock Piano, the Stuyvesant Piano and the Vocal company retain their individual identity and do business in their own names.

Jerome to Talk to Ministers on Excise.

District Attorney Jerome will talk on excise to a conference of Methodist ministers at the National Temperance Society, East Forty-fourth street, on Tuesday. Mr. Jerome has prepared a chart showing the jump and decrease in arrests for violations of the liquor law under different administrations.

You buy a larger box, it holds more powder and so you economize when you use

SOZODONT

Tooth Powder

No Grit—Doesn't Scratch

1905 COMES IN WITH A ROAR.

Continued from First Page

You could tell it because you could see something moving in the belfry. At 11:45 a booming New Year party, managed to edge up to a police sergeant and ask:

"When do we hear Trinity chimes?"

"You don't," answered the sergeant, briefly. "But here's the list of times in the evening paper."

"Well, if we want the tunes, whistle 'em, G'wan, now."

It seemed impossible that any aggregation of human beings could make more noise than the crowd was making at the quarter to 12. Nevertheless, at 12 the noise doubled. Every horn and rattle and cowbell and bazaar and drum and bugle was shot off in a volley, and 1904 was hurled off into space.

GAYEST NEW YEAR EVER UNION.

Tenderloin Thirst Palaces Jammed and Restaurants Never More Crowded.

From that section of Manhattan vaguely described as the Tenderloin, 1905 got the loudest, scholastic welcome it could expect, as it did, indeed, from all the island. A new year always looks for the most from Broadway and its environs and there, as usual, it got what it sought.

There the night did not get into its stride until after 9 o'clock. Up to that time the restaurants were doing a great dinner business, and the places where lurks the Demon Rum were hot with action. Then the genial public primed carefully, sallied out to meet 1905 and did it to the best.

It was about this time that the howlers of mechanical noise began to reap their harvest. They had to exchange for silver the common or garden horn of commerce, and the notes of discordant singularity brought the in the semblance of champagne bottles which gave forth strange sounds when inflated at the neck, small horns of striped vesture, which emitted noise hitherto attributed only to the banister, and queer jiggers, which, when rotated, made rasping ratchety expressions of joy, anything but human.

These sold for from 5 to 10 cents, according to the sobriety of the purchaser, but all were used to the fullest extent of their ability. If you find one in the street this morning, do not kick it contemptuously; it is tired out with honest effort.

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IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION

The AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO and PIANOLA CO.

Announce that they have taken over the business of Messrs. George Steck & Co., for nearly half a century manufacturers of

The Steck Piano

A LITTLE over a year ago the announcement was made that the Aeolian Company and the Weber Piano Company had united their interests, forming a single corporation which, with its branches at home and abroad, and, with the various other companies it owns, is the largest manufacturer and dealer in musical instruments in the world.

Beginning with the new year this organization will be further strengthened by the acquisition of the entire business and factories of the old established house of Geo. Steck & Co. Hereafter the main warehouses of the Steck Piano will be located at Aeolian Hall, New York's new musical center, where it will have a home in keeping with its high rank and artistic traditions.

The firm of Geo. Steck & Co. was established in 1857. During all this period, lacking but two years of a half century, the business has continued under the ownership of the family and earliest associates of the founder. Although the management and exploitation of the Steck Piano have always been conducted on thoroughly conservative lines, the business has shown a year-by-year increase in volume, proving that the public's appreciation was based upon recognition of the great merit and artistic qualities of the piano itself.

By his contemporaries George Steck was recognized as an authority on the construction and fine points of a piano. He was appointed a judge on the Piano Commission at the Chicago World's Fair, a carefully selected board of celebrated piano authorities from all over the world. The expert knowledge which George Steck was known to possess accounts for the minute perfection of the Steck piano down even to its smallest details and has resulted in the exceptionally high rank which it has always held in the opinion of the musical world.

Even as far back as 1873, at the great Vienna Exposition, the Steck Piano was signally recognized by the award of first prize. This was not a case where honors were shared and several pianos received "the highest award." There was but one first prize, and that meant absolute superiority. It was won by the Steck in the keenest competition with American and European pianos.

Again, when the Grand Nibelungen Orchestra at Bayreuth desired to tender Richard Wagner a special token of their affection it was a Steck Piano that was selected as the gift. The written expression of Wagner's and Liszt's enthusiasm for this instrument will always stand as a monument to the genius of George Steck and his creation.

In transferring this business to the Aeolian, Weber Piano and Pianola Company, the former owners have given a most substantial expression of their confidence that the Steck Piano's high standards, so zealously guarded for many years, will not only be maintained, but, with the greatly increased facilities and active cooperation of the largest force of musical and mechanical experts ever brought together in a single organization, will be actually advanced.

Until further notice the Steck Piano will be on sale both at 126 Fifth Ave. and at Aeolian Hall, 262 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Continued from First Page

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